NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.

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MR MOSELEY'S ADDRESS

BEFORE THE

ESSEX COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

At the Annual Cattle Show, at New Rowley, September 25, 1834.

GENTLEMEN—We have again assembled on this joyful festival, to present the best of our flocks and herds, and the choicest productions of the year; and at the same time to raise a note of praise and thanksgiving, from grateful hearts, to the Author of all our blessings, for the good things he has done for us. We have not come to celebrate the occasion of a splendid victory, or to mourn over a signal defeat; we have not come to pay a tribute to human greatness, or join in the strife of party; but in the quiet spirit of our profession, to animate one another to greater industry and effort, in our peaceful and happy employment.

Although you have been pleased to assign me a high rank among the officers of your society, yet my professional engagements have prevented me from acquiring that practical knowledge in agriculture, which would seem to belong to my office. It is, therefore, with unusual embarrassment that I appear before you upon this occasion, to speak on a subject, in relation to which my own experience has been so limited.

The profession in which I have been engaged, for many years, has suffered under the unmerited reproach of uncertainty, till the exclamation, "the glorious uncertainty of the law," has become familiar. It is not, however, true that there is uncertainty in law. Law is sufficiently certain, but the error lies in those, who attempt to administer it. A musical instrument may be made to give forth excellent melody, but it is not every one, who makes the attempt, can get it out.

The art or science of agriculture, if examined, will be found to be as far removed from certainty as the law. That is, there is not any settled opinion as to the means of producing the best results. Agriculture, in its highest state of improvement, must be the result of long experience. The great utility, therefore, of agricultural societies, is, that they call forth to public observation the experience and practice of those, who have been most successfully engaged. Yet it is not a little surprising that agriculture, which was coexistent with man, which has passed through all the successive ages and generations of men, which has had the knowledge of this long experience reflected upon it, is yet, probably, in its infancy, and involved in much uncertainty.

I will illustrate this idea of its uncertainty by taking the cultivation of corn. One would naturally suppose, that the long experience among us in the cultivation of corn, would have settled down in establishing in the minds of all men, some fixed and settled rules as to every part of its cultivation. Yet we find that such is not the fact. I begin with the planting of corn. It is not yet well settled, whether the moon has an influence upon vegetation. Some plant without regard to the moon, and some are very careful to plant only in certain stages of the moon. Some recommend soaking and even sprouting the corn before it is planted, others think it does as well without. Some advise planting in hills, while others think a better crop is produced by planting in rows. Some place the manure over the corn, some place the corn over the manure, while others spread the manure over the ground. With respect to hoeing the corn, some think the corn should be hoed while very young, to destroy the weeds, yet others prefer the corn should remain and the weeds grow up till they get to some height. The reason assigned is, that the corn is less liable to be destroyed by birds, squirrels and worms. Some are of opinion that no hill should be made about the corn, while others deem the hilling of the corn to be attended with much benefit. Some practise taking the suckers from the corn, while others severely censure this practice. Some are of opinion that the stalks should not be cut until the corn is sufficiently ripened to be gathered: others are of opinion that cutting the stalks after the farina has fallen, does no injury to the corn, and affords an excellent fodder for cattle in the winter.

Such are some of the various opinions which have been advocated relative to the cultivation of corn. It is not my design in mentioning them on this occasion to speak discouragingly of the art of agriculture. My more immediate object is to show the importance of greater exactness and closer observation on the part of those, who turn their attention to the subject of agricultural experiments.

It is greatly to be desired, that our agricultural brethren would be more particular in keeping exact records of the cultivation of their respective crops, and would communicate the result to some agricultural journal for the benefit of the public. It would be like that charity which is doubly blessed. It would be a useful and agreeable exercise to him who should make that record, and it would be highly beneficial to those who should receive it. It would awaken a general spirit of inquiry among our agriculturists, which would lead to more certainty of success in their several crops.

There is no employment, which appears so well adapted to the health and pleasure of man, as agriculture. That merciful Being who early pronounced, that in the sweat of his brow, he should eat bread all the days of his life, has in great kindness so conformed his nature that this judgment is the great source of his enjoyment. Active and regular employment seems peculiarly adapted to the nature of man, whether he stands in the high places of civilized life, or roams through the forest. It is by this continued exercise and labor, that the body, or, as expressed by the poet, "this harp of thousand strings, is kept in tune so long." Observe the man of luxury and wealth, who avoids labor and exercise, and indulges himself in continual rest. You will probably find him the victim of disease, his sluggish mind dwelling upon the pains, either real or imaginary, of his sluggish body. Is there a day laborer, who enjoys health of body and mind, who would exchange situations with such a voluptuary? Would he not instinctively say, with the wise man, go to the ant, thou sluggard, consider her ways and be wise?

The improvement which has been made within a few years in the art of agriculture and in agricultural implements, must be highly gratifying to every farmer. Who, forty years ago, would have thought it possible to raise one hundred bushels of corn on one acre of ground? Yet now, it is no uncommon case for a farmer to raise a much greater crop. This improvement must be attributed in a great measure to the influence of the press. If we go back but half a century, I believe we shall find no periodical publication either in Europe or America which treated exclusively on the subject of agriculture. The consequence was, that in those districts, where particular branches of husbandry were the most successfully and judiciously treated, the knowledge remained with them, unless, perhaps, slowly communicated from one to another, as accident or opportunity should offer. But when journals, devoted to this art, began to be put in circulation, containing the experience of intelligent, learned and practical men, the improvement in particular districts became very generally disseminated. It is true indeed, that in many cases these publications were coldly and reluctantly received, from a false notion that book learning, especially when it contradicted the opinion they had derived from tradition, must be very visionary. The light of truth has in a great measure removed these errors, and a new era has commenced upon the subject. The knowledge which has been derived from science and experience in one quarter of the world is communicated by the press to all others, and that which was claimed as private property is now communicated for the benefit of all. One fact will strikingly illustrate this subject. When Mr Knight, president of the London Horticultural Society, sent his first present of new pears in 1823 to Mr Lowell, his letter and the list which accompanied it, were published in the Massachusetts Agricultural Repository. Within twelve months, application was made for these fruits, and scions were actually distributed from the lower part of Maine to Cincinnati in Ohio.

Among the great improvements which have been made in tools and implements of husbandry, the plough may be mentioned as an instance. Such have been the great improvements in this article, within a few years, that I am told one yoke of cattle will do the work, in one day, which formerly required two yoke, and will do the work much better. Our ancestors used the flail to thresh out their grain, but modern invention has produced a machine, moved by horse power, and threshes out as much grain in one day, as one man could thresh in ten days with a flail.

A rake has been invented, moved by horse power. It is said that by this horse-rake one man

with a horse and boy will put the hay into winrows as fast as eight men can put it into cocks, after it is raked. Among the wonders of the age steam has been applied with surprising success in propelling vessels on water and wagons on land, but in my wildest flights of imagination, I had never conceived the idea that steam could be applied to agricultural purposes. Yet Professor Rafinesque of Philadelphia, a gentleman of great scientific attainments, advertises for farmers his steam plough, by which six furrows are ploughed at once, and which he says will in one day perform the work of a single team for a week, and in the best manner. What a delightful contemplation. How wonderful is man! May we not indulge the hope, that the day is not remote, when all agricultural operations will be performed by steam.

Those persons who have been accustomed to follow the same course of husbandry, which their fathers and generations before them adopted, have favored the opinion, that very little is to be learned upon this subject. It is difficult to make them comprehend, that this art involves principles as extensive and as hard to be understood as any other art which can occupy the attention of men. They have never turned their attention to the great improvements in agricultural implements. The plough which their fathers used did very well, and they think it still does very well. They have never considered that agriculture is an important branch of Natural Philosophy, nor have they ever attempted to understand the nature of different soils, the economy of manures, and the adaptation of particular kinds of manure to particular soils, the regular and systematic rotation of crops, improved modes of tillage, the different breeds of cattle, sheep and swine, and the different kinds and qualities of fruit and fruit trees. Yet these are subjects, which the skilful farmer will deem it necessary to understand, and he will devote his attention to them, as to the study of an important and difficult science.

It is not many years, since an application was made to the Legislature of this State, by the Trustees of Dummer Academy, in this county, for aid in founding a professorship of scientific and practical agriculture, as connected with the institution. Perhaps no institution in the state could be found more favorable for this object. There is a farm connected with this institution, and under the direction of the trustees, consisting of several hundred acres, and embracing a great variety of soil. This institution is exceedingly well adapted for an agricultural school, and with but small aid from the Legislature might be rendered highly useful to the community. Young gentlemen might here come to study agriculture as a science, and be prepared to follow it through life as an honorable profession. This application was deemed of so much importance, that a committee from the Massachusetts Agricultural Society came to the farm, examined it and made a favorable report to the Legislature, recommending that the petition of the trustees should be granted. It is to be regretted that the application did not meet with success. Yet I am not without hope that the Legislature will feel the importance of the subject, and will extend its aid to establish some institution for learning scientific and practical agriculture. Shall schools and colleges be deemed important to diffuse general knowledge, shall military and naval academies have the fostering hand of government to impart knowledge in their departments, shall the sciences and fine arts have teachers for their objects, and agriculture alone receive no aid? This art or science which is more important to the prosperity, wealth and happiness of our nation than all others? The loss of which for one year would probably exceed in value, and produce more poverty and distress than the loss of all our manufactures and commerce?

But because all our requests are not granted we must not complain. There are doubtless grave objections to endowing an institution for special purposes, which has no higher claim than perhaps many others. We ought rather to speak in terms of gratitude of the Legislature for their liberality, nay munificence, in extending so much encouragement to the agricultural societies throughout the commonwealth. It is now more than fifteen years since they have extended a liberal and fostering hand to these societies, and at the last session the act was continued for five years longer, with scarcely a dissenting voice. The geological survey of the commonwealth is another instance of liberal legislation for the advancement of science, which should command our highest praise.

The act of 1819, giving a bounty to agricultural societies, contains a provision which shows the watchful care of the legislature over the interests of the commonwealth. It is made the duty of the several societies to offer annually such premiums and encouragement for the raising and preserving oaks, and other forest trees, in such manner and upon such terms, as to their discretion shall seem best adapted to increase and perpetuate an adequate supply of ship timber within this commonwealth. This society, in compliance with the requisition of the statute has annually offered liberal premiums for plantations of the oak and other forest trees, but such has been the surprising neglect or inattention to the subject, that I believe in no instance, has a claim been made for either of the premiums offered. It is true, indeed, that the Rev. Mr Perry of Bradford, presented for the notice of the society a large number of young maple trees, transplanted from the forest, but these were not among the description of trees, for which a premium was offered by the society.

Viewing this as an interesting subject for our consideration, and growing of more and more importance every year, I shall venture to submit to you some remarks upon our forests, and fruit trees although at the hazard of being very uninteresting. Our wood lots are highly valuable for fuel, fences, and ships. The price of wood for fuel is already one of the heaviest articles of expense in every family. Our commonwealth, stretching along the sea shore, indented with bays, creeks and navigable rivers, has in past time found much employment in ship building, and if it be true, as has been asserted, that a ship of the line requires all the good wood which can be usually found on fifty acres of well wooded land, our prospect is alarming. From present appearances this business must soon be abandoned, from the want of suitable timber. A good wood lot is even now considered among our most valuable lands. What then must be its value in future time, if we go on in our present wasteful use of fuel?—Shall we have less need of it in time to come for our fires, fences, buildings and ships. Certainly, every year is rapidly reducing the quantity of wood, and shall we adopt the strange policy of the man, who would do nothing for posterity because posterity had done nothing for him? Our ancestors, when they landed on these shores, found themselves surrounded by dense, impenetrable forests, where now are our cities, towns, villages and fields smiling with plenty: and they bestowed their greatest labor to subdue those impenetrable forests, and convert them to cultivated fields. There was then no need of economy. The very ashes were of more value than the wood and some of the remaining fire-places show with what improvident profusion they supplied their fires.

In order to increase our wood lots we must direct our attention to two objects. First, to preserve those which now remain, and second, to raise new plantations. I believe there has been a difference of opinion among our farmers as to the best course of proceeding to preserve our forests. Some recommend selecting out the old and decaying trees for fuel, letting the younger growth stand, while others advise cutting clean, in the winter season or when the sap is down. The latter is probably the most general and perhaps the better opinion. It is recommended to cut as near the ground as possible, in order that the new shoots may be thrown out near the roots. Particular care should be taken to exclude cattle, to prevent their cropping the young shoots. It is supposed the trees will attain a sufficient growth in about forty or fifty years to cut again.

For the purpose of increasing our wood lots it will be necessary to turn our attention to raising new plantations. In this country very few attempts have been made to produce wood lots by planting, but in Europe I believe it is very common. Some recommend planting the seed in nurseries, and then transplanting the young trees to the place, in the plantation where they are to stand; while others prefer planting the seed in the place where it is intended the tree should grow, because, in this way, it is said the young tree receives no check by shortening the tap root, or taking off the fibrous roots. In either case the tree should be set out, or the seeds planted, much thicker than it is intended the trees should grow for timber, for in this way they will grow much straighter and more thrifty, and the thinnings will in a few years furnish not only fuel, but hoop poles and wood for other purposes. The plantation will grow much more readily if the ground be in a fine tilth for cultivation. It may then be marked out by cross furrows at four feet distance from each other, and the seeds planted or the young tree set out at the intersections of the furrows. The ground may be planted for several years between these rows with potatoes or some tillage crop, and the cultivation greatly benefit the young trees. Cattle must be carefully excluded at all seasons of the year.

The following experiment, by the Hon. John Welles, of Boston, who has made some valuable communications to the public upon this as well as upon other subjects, will show the necessity of putting the acorn, or any seed of the forest tree for raising a plantation, into cultivated ground. About ten years since, he took about six acres of old pasture land, and proceeded gradually to plant thickly over the whole lot several bushels of acorns, chestnuts, &c., in the following manner: A tongue of earth was raised by the hoe and an acorn or other nut put beneath at a depth of two or three inches; then

the sod was pressed down with the fork or hoe to prevent a loss by birds, squirrels, &c., and all stock was kept from the enclosure. Mr Welles says, the trees have to be sure vegetated, but they seem quite unthrifty in the tough grass-sward, with which they feebly contend, and there appears at present little room for much expectation from this mode.

Forest trees are exceedingly tender in their early growth, and the land in which they are planted, must be well prepared and for a long time cultivated, in order to raise trees from the seed.

[To be Continued.]

Sheep Husbandry.—We take the following observations on Sheep Husbandry from Silliman's Journal, 1824. It is contained in a "Notice of an excursion among the White Mountains of New Hampshire, &c. with miscellaneous remarks, by James Pierce."

"From their elevation and latitude, the grazing lands situated in the northern part of New England, are best adapted for sheep. The great consumption of fodder incident to long winters, so objectionable to the raising of cattle, is more than compensated to the merino sheep proprietor, by an improvement in the quantity and quality of wool, which is much affected by climate. In tropical countries, sheep are *dressed* with hair—in more temperate, the wool is generally short and coarse, but longer and finer in cold regions. In Spain, two and a half pounds of wool is the average product of their merinos, and of a quality inferior to ours—in the middle States, and valley of the Hudson, the same; on the elevated ground in the western part of Connecticut and Massachusetts—three, and in some flocks, four pounds. In the southern and middle part of Vermont, from four to four and a half. In Maine the average is five; and in a few choice flocks, six pounds the sheep. The best merino wool of Europe, is from the bleak mountains of Saxony. The quantity and quality of wool is also considerably affected by the food, management and selection of flocks, as nature bountifully provides a dress for all animals according to their wants. Furs are found to be good, and the staple long, in proportion to coldness of climate.

"The northern parts of the United States and Canada, in addition to climate, have for the raising of wool, an important advantage over England, and the south of Europe, in cheapness of soil—much land being required for the support of sheep. The fee simple of good sheep farms in America, can be procured with the amount of the annual rent and taxes of the same quality of ground in England."

Volcano in Iceland.—The Oræfa mountain is not only the loftiest in Iceland, but has been rendered remarkable by its eruption about a century ago. Nothing can be more striking than the accounts of this calamity given by John Thorolokson, the aged minister of the neighboring parish. He was in the midst of his service on the Sabbath, when the agitation of the earth gave warning that some alarming event was to follow. Rushing from the church, he saw a peak of the neighboring mountain alternately heaving up and sinking; and the next day this portion of the mountain ran down the plain like melted metal from a crucible, filling it to such a height, that, as he says, no more of a mountain which formerly towered above it could be seen than about the size of a bird; volumes of water being in the mean time thrown forth like a deluge from the crater, sweeping away whatever they encountered in their course. The Oræfa itself then broke forth, hurling large masses of ice to a great distance; fire burst out in every direction from its sides, the sky was darkened by the smoke and ashes so that the day could hardly be distinguished from night. This scene of horror continued for more than three days, during which time the whole region was converted into utter desolation. *North American Review.*

Green Vegetable Manure.—The value of green vegetables as manure was strikingly proved by me in the spring of 1833. I had a trench opened of sufficient length to receive six sets of potatoes; under three of these sets I placed green cabbage leaves, but the other three had nothing but the soil. When the crop was dug up the plants over the cabbage leaves yielded about double the produce of the other.—*J. D. Parks, Dartford Nursery, January*, 1835.

The Late Winter.—The winter has been unusually severe—the mercury in the thermometer being oftener below zero, than during any winter for many years past; the sleighing has been good for four months in succession, with the exception of a few days, when the roads were blocked up with snow drifts. We had a most violent snow storm on the 22d March, wind N. E.—from 14 to 16 inches snow fell. The wind has continued easterly ever since, with snow and rain occasionally.—In consequence of the long continuance of severe weather, hay has become very scarce, and the cattle are literally dying for want. It is said by good judges, that there will be wanted 200 tons of hay more than there is now in the county of Washington and its vicinity, to keep the stock alive—and if there is not a large quantity brought here from the westward, great numbers of the cattle must perish.—*Eastport (Me.) Sent.*

Take Care of your Feet.—The circumstances in which wet feet and cold feet are most apt to cause disease, are where the person remains inactive, and where consequently, there is nothing to counterbalance the unequal flow of blood which then takes place towards the internal parts,—for it is well known that a person in ordinary health may walk about or work in the open air with wet feet for hours together without injury provided he put on dry stockings and shoes immediately on coming home. It is, therefore, not the mere state of wetness that causes the evil, but the check to perspiration, and the unequal distribution of blood to which the accompanying coldness gives rise.—*Combe's Physiology applied to health.*

A starch merchant lately died in England, leaving a fortune of a million to each of his six children. The secret of his gain consisted in feeding some 3 or 400 hogs yearly upon the refuse of his manufactory, which is generally thrown away for its offensiveness, but which consists chiefly of the gluten or most nutritious portion of vegetable matter.

The London papers state that a perfect substi for indigo has been discovered, and a company formed for the purpose of manufacturing and bringing it into use.

A letter from Brownville, Penobscot county, Me., dated 26th ult. says—"We have just had a snow storm here—the snow fell 20 inches. We have now five feet of snow on the ground; and back in the woods the snow is at least *six feet deep!*"

At Nashville, Tenn., on the 4th ult there were seven inches of snow on the ground, with the mercury at 7 below zero!

The Allotment System.—Frederick Harris, of Sherbourne, an agricultural jobbing laborer, obtained last harvest from a piece of ground of rather more than a quarter of an acre, the extraordinary quantity of sixteen bushels and a quarter of wheat. This was the result of spade husbandry, and certainly affords a striking proof of the advantages to be derived from that mode of tillage.—*Warwickshire Advertiser.*

All plants, whether in the garden, field, or forests, if in rows, should be placed in the direction of north and south, in order to admit the sun's rays every day equally to both sides of the row.—*Gardener's Magazine.*

It is ascertained that the deplorable affliction of being born deaf and dumb runs in particular families. In one family, near London, out of ten children seven are in this state. The proportion of 20 families was found lately to be 90 out of 159.

Six Acre Factory.—The Messrs Behrens of Manchester, (England) are erecting a huge power-loom mill at Preston in Lancashire, which will cover six acres of ground. It will be but one story high, and is to be called the "Six Acre Factory."

A cutler, at Lyons, is said to have succeeded in perfecting a mode of tempering steel, to such a degree, that he can with a knife so tempered, cut through a two sous piece without the edge being turned!

Rail Road Meeting.—We understand the Convention held at Hardwick, on Wednesday last, according to previous notice, to take into consideration the project of constructing a Rail Road from Springfield to Worcester, to pass through the towns of Ware, Hardwick, New Braintree, this town, and along the valley of the Ware River through Holden to Worcester, was very largely and respectably attended. Sundry spirited resolutions were passed, and many sound arguments adduced to show that the contemplated northern route is far preferable so the southern one.—*Farmer's Gazette.*

Value of Marl.—A farm within six miles of this place, says the Monmouth (N. J.) Enquirer, purchased a few years since, for fourteen shillings an acre, has recently been sold for $31 an acre. This enhancement of value has been produced entirely by the use of Marl.—*Cour. & Enq.*

A Noble Cheese.—The Editor of the Buffalo, N. Y. Journal, describes a cheese which was to be seen (perhaps nibbled) in that city, manufactured by Clark Dart, and David Camp of Hamburgh and weighed *three hundred pounds; being eight feet three inches in circumference.*

The rarity of the dropsy in Scotland is held out as a proof that the use of oatmeal is a sovereign preventative of that disease.

TRANSPLANTING TREES.

The writer of this has devoted considerable time to propagating and transplanting fruit trees, and from experiments as well as observation, feels desirous of communicating to the public his mode of transplanting trees, which perhaps does not essentially differ from persons generally acquainted with horticulture; however, in my opinion, the manner of transplanting them in the climates, east, west, or south of this, (north part of Ohio,) I am satisfied that the mode I am about to propose is the best. I probably differ with many persons as to the size of the trees and season for transplanting.

When the leaves begin to turn *yellow* in the *fall*, then is the best time to take them up, and they should be as young as circumstances will admit of—say from *one* to *three* years after ingrafting or inoculating; provided that they are of large and healthy growth. My reasons for transplanting in the fall are, they are more apt to put out a number of roots, if properly and carefully set out before winter commences; and by the opening of spring, the ground around them becomes pretty well settled, and then they have nothing to do, but to grow, if they are alive. The hole should be dug considerably larger and deeper, than is supposed the roots need, so that when they grow they can have room to extend their roots in soft earth—the earth should be mixed with very fine rich mould—put some of this in the bottom, and place the tree and roots in their natural order, and be careful to sprinkle a portion of the mould in among the roots, so as to fill every cavity, then as you fill the hole, press it gently. I would not recommend the use of water, as it washes away the fine mould — leaves a cavity among the roots, which lets in the air, and the tree will frequently mould, canker and die. If the roots are very dry, dip them in water, and then put in some of the fine mould immediately after. If you set out your trees in the spring, do it as early as possible. If a tree be five or six feet high, tie it to a stake, to prevent its being shaken by the winds, as it is very apt to loosen the earth around it, which lets in water and sometimes materially injures it. On the spring following the transplanting, rub them well with a dry woollen cloth—then whitewash well with strong fresh lime, and this will keep the bark free from lice and moss, and it also makes them healthy—this method should be continued every spring thereafter. Give the above a fair trial.—*Huron Reflector.*

Hogs fattened economically. — Brother Farmers, don't cut down your orchards nor sell your cider under two dollars a barrel, for you may do better.

Although this is rather out of the season for this subject, yet I thought better late than never; therefore I will give a few hints on the subject. I have heard some of my neighbors boasting that their hogs had got a fine start on eating raw apples as they fell from the trees; but it always appeared to me to be a very injudicious mode of procedure, for the hogs I observed never got more than in good working order, and they were careful to cull all the best fruit, and if they could get a supply without meddling with the hard sour ones they would not touch them. I concluded last fall that I would have my choice first for cider and barrelling, and let the hogs have those that were too early for cider, and usually rotted on the ground. I caused the children with small baskets to fill several large baskets under certain trees marked out to them by a stake being stuck under those trees destined for the hogs. The large baskets were very readily placed upon a stone-drag or horse-cart and brought to the hog-house, where I have a ninety gallon kettle set in an arch. I put in a bushel of culled potatoes, about five pumpkins, three pails of water, then fill the kettle rounding full of apples, and boil them till the potatoes and pumpkins will poach, then throw in half a bushel of peas and poach them all up together, and laid them in half hogsheads to cool and sour. It will require a half-hogshead to every three hogs. Then fill up the kettle again while hot, and proceed as before. There is a saving of wood to boil over two or three kettles full in succession, I have vessels enough to empty the kettle twice, and let the third stand—it will keep hot a longer time. I have never fed anything to hogs that fattened so rapidly; and thus have I made 1428 lbs. of pork with about eight bushels of peas and twelve of corn (to harden) at the last. The rest was cull potatoes, cull pumpkins, and a scurvy mess of apples, good for nothing else. Apples are very much improved for hogs by being boiled and mixed with other coarse stuff. I would suggest not to feed much at a time, but to feed often, and so sparingly for a week or ten days as to have them make hungry claims when you go to the stye.

Now, friend Stacy, if there is anything in the above hints worthy a place in your valuable paper, thou art at liberty to lay it before the public. Perhaps the experiment may be improved by some of our systematic farmers, another year.—*Burlington Free Press.*

[From the New York Farmer.]

MISCELLANEOUS COLLECTIONS.

Butter.—There are three requisites in producing an easy separation of cream—the milk should have a large surface, be kept perfectly still, and at the temperature of 54 to 56 degrees. If desirous of obtaining all the cream, the milk should not be skimmed as soon as it curdles. The best butter, however, is made from the cream that rises first. If the room containing the milk is too warm in the hot season, the floor should be often washed, and salt occasionally sprinkled over it. The sooner the cream is churned the better will be the butter, and the less the latter is washed with water, the more delicate and pleasant will be its flavor. In the fall and winter, Mr W. Allen, of North Andover, obtains butter by churning ten minutes. He raises his cream to 72 or 73 degrees.

Cut Straw for Horses.—At this season of the year, horses that are used much, or that perspire freely, are apt to take cold, and become hide-bound. They require once or twice a couple of table spoonfuls of sulphur mixed with their food, which should be of cut straw, and corn and cob, and oats, ground together. If well curried their skin will soon be loose, and they will begin to thrive immediately.

Hay on Barn Floors.—When hay, particularly clover, is thrown on the floor, much of it, and the most valuable part, too, breaks and crumbles into so small pieces, that the fork will not take them up. In most barns, this is entirely wasted or shoved out into the yard, where but comparatively little of it is picked up by the stock. "I," says an aged farmer, "keep my barn floor asclean as my wife's parlor, and every day shovel into an old sleigh or box, which I keep standing by, all the leaves, seeds, and fine parts of the hay. This makes superior feed for my cows: if moistened with water, and a small quantity of bran or meal added, and given about the time of calving, nothing appears more nourishing to them.

Stone Wall for Sheep.—A farm well fenced with stone is much more valuable than one with rails, even if suitable timber grows on the farm. There is, however, one drawback. One unruly sheep will take a flock over a whole farm, and soon learn them to skip over the best of wall fences, with so much ease that it is impossible to keep them, except where they are disposed to remain. Some farmers have been obliged to abandon sheep husbandry on this account. If the stone wall is high, and well faced, and the pasture good, sheep may often be kept without much inconvenience or damage. Ordinary stone fences, with a top rail, will not prevent unruly sheep from scaling them. They will approach the fence in an oblique direction, and skip over it with the ease of a deer. If the top rail is made to project over towards the field in which the sheep are, it answers a much better purpose. The best top rail is red cedar, with all the limbs left on to the length of two feet. If two fields are fenced in this manner a farmer need not be troubled with unruly sheep. Alternating them in these lots will ever afford good pasture, and enrich the ground.

Stockings.—Those made of common wool are said to be more durable than from Merino wool.

Morus Multicaulis. — Seeds of this plant have been sown in this country, in the vicinity of Northumberland, Mass., I think. Perhaps some reader of the New York Farmer will state the result in reference to this plant being a mere variety. It is the opinion of the French Royal Society of Agriculture that it is not a distinct species — that its seed will not produce its like — that it cannot be preserved except by propagating it by layers, cuttings and grafts — and that it is exclusively by these means that the Chinese have reared this plant from time immemorial.

Eclipse of the Sun — Cold Winter and Hot Summer. — There is a saying among farmers that great extremes of the seasons follow an eclipse of the sun. The severity of the weather in the early part of January will confirm the opinion; and should we have excessively hot weather the succeeding summer, this opinion will be entertained at least one century longer, whatever may be the facts brought to light. Observation and science may yet discover the cause of such a very great extreme of weather as has occurred this winter.

Clover with Oats.—Many of the farmers in West Chester and Putnam counties sow clover seed with their oats—thinking it takes better than with rye or wheat. The ordinary rotation in most parts of this section of the Union is corn, oats, rye or wheat with clover. In order to secure the enriching properties of clover, I should suppose, even in this rotation, it would be profitable to sow clover with a view of turning it under for rye or wheat in the fall. The expense of seed and sowing is but a trifle. The pasture, from the time the oats are cut to that for fall ploughing, will pay for all expenses.

PLASTER OF PARIS.—At the distance of fifteen miles from the city, on the banks of the Hudson, gypsum answers a very good purpose on clover; and yet salt water ascends near a hundred and fifty miles above this. On Long Island, it is supposed not to succeed on account of the proximity of salt water.

STONES ON TILLABLE GROUND.—It is the practice of most farmers to pick the stones off their fields after they are laid down to grass the spring prior to mowing. Is it not better to carry them off when putting in the seed, and prior to the last harrowing? By thus doing, grain and grass will grow in the places occupied by the stones; and these are often very considerable portions of the surface. At this time there is no difficulty in getting up the stones. Last fall, I sowed five acres of stony ground with wheat and rye, and picked off all the stones after the seed was sown, and before the harrowing was finished. The appearance of the field was very much improved.

GROUND FEED FOR STOCK.—In that portion of West Chester county bordering on the Hudson, not one farmer in twenty feeds his horses and cattle on whole grain. The grist-mills in the vicinity are furnished with corn and cob crackers. The farmers send oats and corn in the ear in the proportion of about three of the former and one of the latter. After the corn and cob are cracked, the product is put with the oats, and passed through a set of stones expressly for the purpose. The miller takes about one-tenth as toll. The remainder turns out not far from one-third more bushels than there were in the unground state. One peck of this meal put with cut straw will make a full mess for three horses and a pair of oxen. If the unground corn and oats that produced this peck were given to the same number of horses and oxen, it would scarcely make a mouthful apiece, and would pass through them not half digested. If the millers about the country would supply themselves with corn and cob crackers, they would soon find business. With one of Green's straw cutters, I cut up all the hay I feed out to two horses, five cows and a pair of oxen. The cut hay for the cows and oxen is now merely wet with water; and for horses a little corn cob meal is added to the hay. The labor of cutting is comparatively light—one man being enabled to cut enough for the above stock in 10 or 12 minutes. Scarcely a straw is wasted.

RULES FOR MAKING RAIL FENCE.—Simple as the business of making rail fence is considered, it is pretty evident but few farmers have any system or rules by which they govern themselves in this indispensable part of farming. Although the following rules may be well known to most well bred farmers, yet they may be found useful to others who have not been taught in all the arts and mysteries of agriculture.

1. How to know when you have drawn a sufficient number of rails for a given distance of fence. If the fence is to be seven rails high, (which is sufficient if the rails are of good size,) and the rails are twelve feet long, place them in piles of ten each, the piles touching each other in a continuous line.

2. Place, in range, stakes or poles sufficiently often to clearly designate the line. Prepare a pole seven or eight feet long, well sharpened at one end, and, if much used, the end ought to be pointed with iron; at about eighteen inches from the pointed end, fasten a rod at right angles with the pole, and extending thence from three feet, two, four, or six inches, according as the fence is exposed to winds. Three feet two inches make a handsome fence. Stick down this pole in a range with the poles designating the line, and the end of the rod will show the place for a corner. Place, then, for a foundation, a good sized flat stone, and you are ready to commence operations.

3. The bottom rail should be sound and straight. Place the largest end forward on the stone, and the other end crossing the preceding rail at the end of the rod of the ranging pole, so that the corners on each side be in exact line.

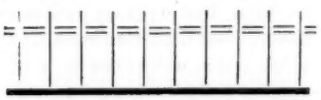
4. Let the five following rails be placed the smallest end forward, and notched, if necessary to make them lie steadily.

5. Let the top rail be heavy and well notched, the largest end placed forward, and your fence is done.

The object of having the largest end of the bottom rail placed forward, is to have less space between the rails for pigs and geese; and having the top rail the largest end forward, leaves the fence level and of equal height throughout.

There is no sight more pleasing to a Genesee farmer, than a well made rail fence.—*Genesee Farmer.*

WATER FENCE.—Generally, this is the most difficult fence to keep in repair. Winds, ice, or tides, cause frequent damage. An aged farmer recommends them to be made like a ladder, so that they can be taken up in winter. The slats may, if desirable, pass through the upper piece in the following manner. A few stakes driven down



each side, and fastened at the top, will keep the fence in place.—*New York Farmer.*

KEEPING SHEEP.—Sowed three bushels of oats to cure before they are quite ripe, for my sheep; this I have found to be the cheapest and best method to winter sheep, of the many ways that I have tried. The sheep will eat it all clean, straw and all, and with it get grain enough (and that being green, I believe it far better than ripe,) to keep them in good condition. I never had a distempered sheep that was kept in this way. Two good sheaves per day, will last twenty sheep through the winter; some days three sheaves and some but one, viz.—When they get to the ground; I have tried it and do know. Now, say five months, 150 days, 300 sheaves, that would make twelve bushels to the hundred; would be thirtysix bushels oats, and the straw. If any of your correspondents can do better, and with less expense I should be glad to know it.—*Genesee Farmer.*

PICKLED OYSTERS. — Make a pickle of salt water strong enough to bear an egg. Make it scalding hot, and pour it over your oysters, having first strained them from their liquor.

Then pour a small quantity of the pickle into the oyster liquor, and boil it with mace, cloves, alspice, and whole pepper to your taste, adding a little of the best vinegar.

Pour the mixture while hot, over your oysters, and put them up in stone jars if intended for keeping. Tie up the jars when the oysters are cold.

INDIAN BATTER CAKES.—A pint of rich milk to be heated.

A piece of butter about the size of a walnut.

Eight large table-spoonfuls of sifted Indian meal.

Three large table-spoonfuls of sifted wheat flour.

Three eggs.

A salt spoonful of salt.

A pint of cold milk.

Put the butter into the first pint of milk, and warm it in a saucepan. When it is scalding hot, have ready in a pan, the Indian meal and flour (well mixed together,) and pour the milk upon them. Stir it well, and then thin it with a pint of cold milk. Beat it till perfectly smooth, and free from lumps. Have ready three eggs beaten till light, and stir them gradually into the batter, adding the salt.

A DUTCH RICE PUDDING.—Soak four ounces of rice in warm water half an hour, draw the water from it, and throw it into a stewpan, with half a pint of milk, a stick of cinnamon, and simmer it till tender. When cold add a teacup full of cream, 3 ounces of sugar, a quarter of a nutmeg, and some lemon peel. Put a light puff paste into a mould or dish, and bake it in a quick oven.—*Village Herald.*

HORSES.—There are many hundreds of these valuable animals killed every summer in the United States, by giving them water when they are heated. It is a most absurd and destructive practice of stage drivers and others, giving their horses water every five or six miles when travelling. Farmers who work horses at a plough, harrow, or cart, never give them water from the time they go to work after breakfast, until they break off work to go to dinner, a period not less than four hours, and the same in the afternoon until they quit work at sun-down, and it seldom happens that horses are killed that are worked upon farms. The same bad practice exists in England. We were once riding in a stage coach from Brighton to London on a very warm day, when the driver stopped, watered his horses, and set out again upon a fast trot; in a few minutes all four of them died upon the spot. They manage these these things better in France. They never water their horses only when they are fed. We recollect on a very warm and dusty day, travelling in a stage over the hills of Normandy, the horses foaming with sweat and covered with dust. The driver stopped at an inn, and when we expected to see him with his bucket, giving water to each, he brought from the house a *Bottle*, and pouring out into his hand some of its contents, he washed each horse's nose, and threw a little upon them. On inquiring, we found that it was *Vinegar*; and although they had travelled a long stage, they went off as fresh as at the first starting.—*Cincinnati D. Adv.*

New potatoes have already made their appearance at Mobile. They must have been raised in a snow bank.—*Whig.*

There were twelve feet water in the channel of the Ohio on the 30th ult.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY EVENING, APRIL 15, 1835.

FARMER'S WORK.

To manage pasture land advantageously it should be well fenced in small lots of four, eight or twelve acres, according to the largeness of one's farm and stock. And these lots should be bordered at least with a row of trees. It is best that trees of some kind or other should be growing scattered in every part of a pasture, so that the cattle may never have too far to go in a hot hour to obtain a comfortable shade. The grass will spring earlier in lots that are thus sheltered, and they will bear the drought better. But too great a proportion of shade should be avoided as it will give a sourness to the grass.

Small lots thus sheltered, are not left without snow so early in the spring as larger ones lying bare, as fences and trees cause more of it to remain on the ground. The cold weather in March and April hurt the grass much when the ground is bare. And the winds in winter will not suffer snow to lie deep on land that is too open to the influence of winds and storms.

It is hurtful to pastures to turn in cattle too early in the spring, and most injurious to those pastures in which the grass springs earliest, as in low and wet places. Potching such land in the spring destroys the sward, so that it will produce less grass. Neither should cattle be let into any pasture, till the grass is so much grown as to afford them a good bite, so that they may fill themselves without rambling over the whole lot. The 20th of May is early enough to turn cattle into almost any of our pastures. Out of some they should be kept later. The dryest pastures should be used first, though in them the grass is shortest, that the potching of the ground in the wettest may be avoided.

DIFFERENCE OF TEMPERATURE BETWEEN HILLS AND VALLEYS.

Mr Fessenden—In the 27th number of the present volume of the N. E. Farmer, there is a query, "relative to the cause of its being colder, when the atmosphere is at a low temperature, in valleys than on hills."—That it is colder in valleys than on hills in the absence of the sun and the atmosphere at a low temperature is a fact; but the cause of it is the question.

I have never yet seen any general theory of heat and cold, that has been perfectly satisfactory, nor can I say anything respecting these two great and powerful agents very satisfactory to myself; but I hope that you or some of your correspondents will do the subject justice.

Cold and heat are called relative terms. I have long been of the opinion, that cold or the sensation of cold depends, more or less on some peculiar action (not rightly understood) of the *frigorific* principle, whatever it may be.—Cold is not only called a relative, but a negative term, implying the abstraction of heat. But is this perfectly correct? Are there not radiation or propulsion, reflection and absorption of the *frigorific* principle? The evidence that this is the case stands on the same ground as the corresponding actions of the *calorific* principle—determined by the rise and fall of the thermometer. More or less of the heat in summer is from the reflection of the sun's rays; and may not much of the cold in winter arise from the same cause—reflection of the frigorific rays? M. Prevost accidentally discovered the reflection of cold some years since, and the fact seems well established.

A quantity of ice, say 500 pounds, placed at some distance before a concave glass mirror, the *frigorific* rays falling on the mirror are reflected and brought to a focal point. A thermometer placed in the focal point mediately sinks several degrees. To prove this sinking to be the effect of the reflection of the *frigorific* rays, place a cloth before the mirror to prevent reflection, and the thermometer rises several degrees. If this be admitted, we need not wonder, why it is colder in the valleys, in the absence of the sun and the atmosphere at a low temperature, than on the hills, nor why the thermometers so often vary when suspended in different places. On the principles of reflection the valleys will be warmer in the summer than on the hills, and in winter, in the absence of the sun, the valleys will be colder than on the surrounding hills.

Respectfully, R. Green.

Mansfield, March, 1835.

By the Editor.—There are few if any subjects more complex, or which have given occasion to more division among philosophers, than the nature and properties of caloric, or the cause which produces the sensation of heat. Some hold that caloric is material, existing in the form of a subtle, all pervading fluid; and others that it has no independent existence, but is a property of matter, requiring certain conditions for its developement. The greatest number of modern philosophers and chemists have maintained that caloric is material, but the advocates of the opinion that it is a mere modification of matter were many of them very able, such as Lord Bacon, Sir Isaac Newton, Count Rumford, Sir Humphrey Davy, &c. &c.

Among other methods to ascertain whether heat is matter, and of course a gravitating substance, attempts have been made to weigh it while in, or surrounded by air. For instance a cannon ball has been weighed cold, and then hot in the same balance; but it was found that the acquisition of caloric gave no increase of weight to the ball. But heat may possess weight, and still be a thousand times lighter than air, and how can we weigh a light body, surrounded by a heavier body. Attempts to weigh heat, surrounded by air, appear to me like essaying to weigh cork under water; and after weighing the question we incline to the opinion that coloric is as *bona fide* material as lead or platinum.

If heat be material it does not necessarily follow that cold is negative, produced only by the absence of caloric. Still there are reasons which led us to believe that the correct definition of *cold* is *the absence of heat*. What is called "reflection of frigorific rays," may be accounted for by the absorption of calorific rays. The experiment of M. Prevost alluded to above by Dr Green was repeated by M. Pictet, at Geneva, with the same results; but the latter concluded that it afforded an additional proof of the radiation and reflection of caloric, but did *not* imply that there was anything *positive* in cold.

Professor Turner accounts for the results of those experiments as follows: "If a metallic ball in the focus of one mirror, and a thermometer in that of the other are both of the same temperature as the surrounding objects, (say 60°) the thermometer remains stationary. It does indeed receive rays from the ball, but its temperature is not affected by them, because it gives back an equal number in return. If the ball is above 60 degrees, the thermometer begins to rise, because it now receives a greater number of degrees than it gives out. If on the contrary, the ball is below 60 degrees, then the thermometer, being the warmer of the two bodies, emits more rays than it receives, and the thermometer falls."

"In speaking of ice placed in the focus of a mirror instead of a metallic ball, Professor Turner observes, "As the thermometer gives more rays than it receives in return, it must necessarily become colder. It rises again when the ice is removed, because it then receives a number of calorific rays, proceeding from the warmer surrounding objects, which were intercepted by the ice, while it was in the focus."—*Turner's Chemistry*, p.p. 25, 26, *Philadelphia Edition*.

In a room of a temperature, suppose 60 degrees, a body of 33 degrees will receive caloric rays, and a body of say 212 degrees will communicate calorific rays, and a thermometer will be affected according as its position is more or less favorable for intercepting and receiving such rays. Addison says, somewhere in the Spectator, that some philosophers supposed that darkness was caused by "*tenebrific stars*," and not by the absence of light. But we allow darkness to be merely negative; and if darkness is caused by the absence of light, why not cold by the absence of heat?

[For the New England Farmer.]

KNITTING MACHINE.

Mr Editor—Allow me to call the attention of the public to a machine for knitting stockings and other knit work, to be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse, No. 52 North Market st. It is a small neat, operating machine by which persons in indigent circumstances, and children may be employed to great advantage, and it opens a good field for the investment of capital. It occupies about a cubic foot and is operated upon by turning a crank, which requires no more power or skill than a common hand organ, except when necessary to widen or narrow, a stitch is dropped or added by hand. The machine does the work of six expert knitters, and is very simple, and does its work with astonishing rapidity and precision. It is superior to the stocking loom, as that requires an apprenticeship to learn to work it, and is not calculated for families, whereas this machine can be worked by any intelligent little girl, after a few minute's instruction. It is capable of knitting either wool, cotton, silk or linen. The overseers of all public institutions are particularly invited to examine it, as it may be very advantageously employed by them, and is within the means of the poor generally.

Meeting of Wool Growers.—A meeting of a number of the wool growers of the County of Franklin, was held at Shelburne Falls on the 27th ult. A corresponding committee of 11 members was appointed, who were requested to ascertain the number of fleeces raised for the market in their respective towns, and to report at an adjourned meeting on the 20th of May next. The Franklin Mercury states, that the proceedings of the meeting are preparatory to the establishment of a general wool market, to be held in some central place in the wool growing districts.

A Philadelphia paper says, "The peaches are done for' in Maryland. The cold weather froze up the buds, until all vitality left them."

MASSACHUSETTS HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FLOWERS EXHIBITED.

Saturday, April 11th.

By Robert Rogerson; fine specimen Lilium candidum.

By Messrs Hovey & Co.; Superior specimen of the Hyacinth Gen. Washington.

By S. Sweetser; a variety of fine specimens.

For the Committee.

Jona. Winship, *Chairman.*

PLEASANT AND VALUABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.

SITUATED in Dorchester on the Brushhill turnpike, two miles from Roxbury street, containing 16 acres of excellent land with a mansion house, farm house, two barns and outhouses thereon, having a garden of one acre containing valuable fruits &c. The situation is unrivalled, commanding a most extensive prospect of the harbor and of the country back.

The houses are in complete repair and the whole farm under a good state of cultivation, with a good orchard of excellent fruit. For terms and particulars inquire of Messrs LOT WHEELRIGHT & SON, 46 Central Wharf, GEORGE C. BARRETT at this office, or JOSIAH WILSON on the premises.

N. B. In case the above place is not sold at private sale before the 10th of April, it will then be let for one year.

FOR SALE BY AUCTION.

On Tuesday, 21st inst. if fair, if not, the first fair day, at 10 o'clock, A. M. will be sold the Farming Utensils and Household Furniture of the farm and house of JOSIAH WILSON, on the Brushhill Turnpike in Dorchester. april 15.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS.

FINE, large, three years old Roots of the Dutch Asparagus, for sale by GEO. C. BARRETT. april 15.

FINE DAHLIAS.

A splendid collection of DOUBLE DAHLIAS for sale at the New England Seed Store, by GEO. C. BARRETT. a 15.

Wm. PRINCE & SONS,

Near New York, will forward their new Catalogues, *with very reduced prices*, to every applicant. No. 1.—Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Flowering Plants. No. 2.—Double Dahlias and Bulbous Flowers. No. 3.—Garden, Agricultural and Flower Seeds, comprising the most extensive assortment of every class. Of the Dahlia above 500 varieties, including all the striped and variegated kinds, and assortments of one dozen named varieties, selected by us, will be supplied at 3, 4 1-2 and $6, according to rarity, &c. Tree Roses grafted 3 to 4 feet high, of 50 varieties, and a few dozen of Harrison's new double Yellow Rose, which flowers profusely. 10,000 cuttings of the Chinese Mulberry, prepared for planting, at $8 per 100 or $60 per 1000, to purchasers of which the secret will be imparted, calculated to cause nearly all to grow.

Also, 35 bushels Italian Lolch seed, a superior grass, recently introduced—20 bushels Spring Tares—1,300 lbs White Dutch Clover seed—2,000 lbs Provence Lucerne—500 lbs Trifolium incarnatum, or early Crimson Clover, affording the earliest pasturage.

To Nurseries, and others making large purchases, a very liberal discount will be made, and a convenient credit allowed.

Orders must be sent *direct* per mail, and will receive prompt attention 3t* april 15.

Newburyport Agricultural Warehouse and SEED STORE.

THE subscriber, Agent for the New England Seed Store, has received a full assortment of *Garden and Flower Seeds*, raised and put up expressly for the New England Seed Establishment, in papers with their labels on them, with directions for cultivating, &c. warranted of the growth of 1834.

Also received from the Agricultural Warehouse, Boston, and Manufacturers, a general assortment of Ploughs, Cultivators, Hay Cutters, Hay Knives, Hoes, Garden Hoes, Manure Forks, Shovels, Spades, Churns, &c. The above establishment was opened by the subscriber last Spring, and arrangements made to be constantly supplied with all kinds of Garden and Farming Tools, including those of the Dairy, which he offers at manufacturers' prices. WM. HILL,

No. 3, South Row, Market Square.

Newburyport, April 1. 3t*

4000 APPLE TREES

FOR sale by the subscriber, at Fresh Pond, in Cambridge; consisting of Baldwins, Russetts, Porters, Rivers, Siberian Crabs, and Blue Pearmains. The trees are four years from the bud and are probably the best in Massachusetts.

JONAS WYETH.

Cambridge, April 8.

WANTS A SITUATION.

AN experienced Gardener, well acquainted with all the branches of gardening, wants a situation—good reference can be made. Address R. E. at this office. April 8.

SILVER FIRS, &c.

WILLIAM MANN of Bangor, Me. will execute at short notice orders for Silver Firs, Evergreens, &c. well packed and in good order. April 8.

GROUND PLASTER,

From the Lubec Manufacturing Co. in casks of 500 lbs. each, constantly on hand and for sale by GEO. CLARK & CO. No. 9, T Wharf. april 8.

FOR SALE, or To Let for the Season.

The celebrated STALLIONS, Highlander and Dey of Algiers. Also—six thorough bred Durham improved Short Horned BULLS. Also—a number of Heifers and Cows of the same breed, for sale. Inquire of RALPH WATSON, East Windsor, Conn. April 8.

KALMIAS, AZALEAS, &c.

THE subscriber will furnish Kalmia latifolias and Azalea nudifloras in bundles of 25 each, packed in moss, at the rate of $12,50 per hundred, delivered at GEO. C. BARRETT'S Seed Store, who is agent, at short notice. Also, a great variety of indigenous and exotic shrubs, and herbaceous plants

Lancaster Garden, March 27. JOS. BRECK.

AGENCY IN CONCORD, N. H.

WILLIAM KENT has accepted the agency of the New England Seed Establishment, and has received a full assortment of GARDEN and FLOWER SEEDS neatly papered up, with directions for cultivating, &c. on each paper. These Seeds are warranted, being raised in gardens connected with the above establishment.

Concord, N. H. March 24, 1835.

IMPORTED VEGETABLE SEEDS.

LONG Southgate Cucumber, Long Ridge do. Gherkin do. Superior Scarlet Radish, a small quantity new Giant Marrow Peas, Skillman's fine netted Melon, Yellow Liverpool Turnip, Purple Egg Plant, early and late Cauliflowers, early and large Cape Brocoli, etc. Just received by G. C. BARRETT, New England Seed Store. march 18.

EXTRA EARLY PEAS.

The Earliest Dwarf Pea grows about 20 inches high, is a good bearer and decidedly the earliest known. The seed offered by the subscriber was raised expressly for the New England Seed Store, near Canada line.

Market Gardeners and others will be supplied with large or small quantities if applied for early in the season.

jan 7. GEO. C. BARRETT.

FOR SALE OR TO LET,

A valuable Farm situated in Medford, about five miles from this city, well calculated for a milk, vegetable and fruit farm, or would be let on shares, provided a temperate man should want the same.

For further particulars apply at this office. m 11.

GRIST MILL MACHINERY FOR SALE.

A grist mill, with geering complete, built in the best manner, and has been running but a very short time—stones 5 feet 6 inches diameter—runner 19 inches thick—removed for the accommodation of other machinery,

One runner, 5 feet diameter, 17 inches thick.

Two driving wheels, partly worn, with pinions and spindles.

A pair of mill stones, superior grit, 4 feet 8 inches diameter, runner 18 inches thick, with the requisite iron work.

The above will be sold low, if immediate application is made at the counting room of the Daily Advertiser & Patriot. march 11.

TREES FOR SALE,

AT W. BUCKMINSTER'S Nursery, Framingham:—Apple trees, Cherry trees, Pear trees, Peach trees, Rock maple and Larch trees.

Also, Isabella Grape Vines, all of the first quality, at customary prices. march 4.

IMPROVED SHORT HORNED STOCK.

To be sold, a number of fine animals, from the breed of Denton, Admiral, Wye Comet, &c. Apply to A. GREENWOOD, on the Welles farm, near Doctor Codman's Meeting-House, in Dorchester. feb. 25.

WINSHIPS' NURSERIES—BRIGHTON.

THE *Messrs Winship* of the Brighton Nurseries would now give notice that the addition to their collection of *Fruit and Ornamental Trees, Shrubs, etc.*, enables them to offer to the public an unusual variety of the different kinds of large size and undoubted excellence.

GEO. C. BARRETT at the Farmer office is their agent and all orders through him will receive prompt and faithful attention. march 18.

KENRICK NURSERIES IN NEWTON.

WM. KENRICK proprietor of the Newton Nurseries has established the agency of his nurseries at the New England Farmer office, Boston, and all orders for Trees, Plants, Shrubs, etc., left with G. C. BARRETT will be immediately attended to. Catalogues gratis on application to Mr Barrett. march 18.

GRAPE VINES & PLUM TREES.

ISABELLA and Catawba of extra size and Red and White Chasselas Grapes, and of the foreign varieties.

ALSO—Plum trees of vigorous growth and of the most approved kinds, for sale by SAMUEL POND, Cambridgeport

Orders may be left at the N. E. Farmer Office. march 18.

PRICES OF COUNTRY PRODUCE.

CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
APPLES, Baldwin,		barrel	3 00	3 50
BEANS, white,		bushel	2 50	2 62
BEEF, mess, (new)		barrel	11 00	11 50
Cargo, No. 1.		"	9 50	10 00
prime,		"	7 00	7 25
BEESWAX, (American)		pound	20	23
BUTTER inspected, No. 1,		"	14	16
CHEESE, new milk,		"	8	9
skimmed milk,		"	3½	6
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		"	40	45
southern, geese,		"	35	39
FLAX, American,		"	10	11
FLAXSEED,		bushel	1 25	1 30
FLOUR, Genesee, cash		barrel	5 62	5 75
Baltimore, Howard street,		"	5 62	5 75
Baltimore, wharf,		"	5 50	5 62
Alexandria,		"	5 25	5 50
GRAIN, Corn, northern yellow		bushel	82	83
southern yellow		"	68	77
white,		"	72	73
Rye, northern,		"	85	90
Barley,		"	63	65
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	48	50
HAY, best English,		ton	18 00	19 50
eastern screwed,		"	12 50	13 00
hard pressed,		"	14 00	15 00
HONEY,		gallon	37	42
HOPS, 1st quality		pound	12	13
2d quality		"		
LARD, Boston, 1st sort,		"	9½	10
southern, 1st sort,		"	8	9
LEATHER, slaughter, sole,		"	19	20
do. upper,		"	12	14
dry hide, sole,		"	16	18
do. upper,		"	18	20
Philadelphia, sole,		"	27	29
Baltimore, sole,		"	25	27
LIME, best sort		cask	1 10	1 12
PORK, Mass. inspect. extra clear,		barrel	20 00	21 00
Navy, mess,		"	16 00	17 00
bone, middlings,		"	8	8 50
SEEDS, Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 25	2 50
Red Top,		"	77	1 00
Red Clover, northern,		pound	8½	9
White Dutch Honeysuckle,		"	25	30
TALLOW, tried,		cwt.	7 50	8 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleece,		pound	65	75
American, full blood, washed,		"	55	60
do. 3-4ths do.		"	50	55
do. 1-2 do.		"	42	48
do. 1-4 and common		"	36	42
Native washed		"	38	60
Northern pulled, Pulled superfine,		"	55	40
Northern pulled, 1st Lambs,		"	45	50
Northern pulled, 2d do.		"	30	33
Northern pulled, 3d do,		"	25	30
Northern pulled, 1st Spinning,		"	35	40

Southern pulled wool is generally 5 cts. less per lb.

PROVISION MARKET.

RETAIL PRICES.

HAMS, northern,	pound	10	12
southern,	"	7½	8
PORK, whole hogs,	"	6	7
POULTRY,	"	10	14
BUTTER, (tub)	"	16	17
lump	"		
EGGS,	dozen	18	20
POTATOES,	bushel	37	50
CIDER,	barrel	2 75	3 00

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, APRIL 13, 1835.

[Reported for the Daily Advertiser & Patriot.]

At market 235 Beef Cattle, 15 pairs Working Oxen, 20 Cows and Calves, 64 Sheep, and 890 Swine.

PRICES. *Beef Cattle*—Prices have advanced as will be seen by our quotations, viz: a few pairs at something above our highest quotations (say 25c); prime at 34s 6d a 36s; good at 32s 6d a 33s; thin at 28s 6d a 32s 6d.

Working Oxen—Sales were effected at $62, 70, 75, 84, 88 and 95.

Cows and Calves—We noticed sales at $22, 23, 25, 26, 27 50, 30 and 35.

Sheep—Prices not made known.

Swine—Sales brisk; lots to peddle were generally taken at 5 for sows, and 6 for barrows—also, at 5½ and 5 1-4 for sows and 6½ and 6 1-4 for barrows; at retail, 6 for sows and 7 for barrows.

MISCELLANY.

SPRING.

Now the golden morn aloft
Waves her dew-bespangled wing,
With vermeil cheek, and whisper soft,
She woos the tardy spring;
Till April starts and calls around
The sleeping fragrance from the ground;
And lightly o'er the living scene
Scatters his freshest, tenderest green.

New-born flocks, in rustic dance,
Frisking ply their feeble feet;
Forgetful of their wintry trance,
The birds his presence greet;
But chief the sky-lark warbles high
His trembling, thrilling ecstasy,
And lessening from the dazzling sight,
Melts into air and liquid light.

Rise, my soul! on wings of fire,
Rise the rapturous choir among!
Hark! 't is nature strikes the lyre,
And leads the general song:
Warm let the lyric transport flow,
Warm as the ray that bids it glow,
And animates the vernal grove
With health, with harmony and love.

Yesterday the sullen year
Saw the snowy whirlwind fly;
Mute was the music of the air,
The herd stood drooping by;
Their raptures now that wildly flow,
No yesterday nor morrow know;
'T is man alone that joy descries,
With forward and reverted eyes.

See the wretch that long has tost
On the thorny bed of pain,
At length repair his vigor lost,
And breathe, and walk again:
The meanest floweret of the vale,
The simplest note that swells the gale,
The common sun, the air, the skies,
To him are opening paradise. GRAY.

TALK, TALK, TALK.

This is a talking world. Man is emphatically a talking animal. He is irresistibly given to it. His head is an incessant manufactory of ideas, notions and conceits, and they must be vended in the shape of words at his mouth. The production is constantly going on, and they must have an outlet either at the mouth or at the fingers' ends, or his head would become over-charged, and burst like a steam boiler. If he has no one to talk to, he sets down and scrawls words on paper;—they must come out;—this is some alleviation. How one will talk in the morning!—the fact is, words have been accumulating during the night,—dammed up for a while; when the flood gate is open, out they rush.

Men (we say nothing of women) are not all alike in this respect. Some are commendably taciturn. They have a sort of safety valve, called prudence, which silently lets off this accumulating article. We like taciturnity, and would set down and write a lecture in its praise, at the expense of talkativeness, could we get an audience to listen to it,—and did we not in the act commit the same sin we should undertake to condemn.

Words do not, commonly speaking, convey men's real sentiments;—they only discover their foibles and passions. What a different thing the world would be, were men only known by their actions,—the use of words not known;—a scene of acting and doing, not of talking. There would not be half the deceit and imposition which now exists. There could not be, from the nature of the case.

Great talkers are often greatly pestilential. We once had a friend, otherwise valuable, but he was a great talker. We at first cut him—shunned him. He however contrived to seize us sometimes, and actually tore off most of our coat buttons, and tore out the button holes; and then we violently broke friendship with him.

A great talker is good for little else. We have seen one begin a day's work, and he would go at it, *secundem artem*, as one would build an oration. There was the long exordium of what he was going to do; and then, toward the conclusion, a long recapitulation of what he had done,—which was just about nothing;—so his performance was all head and tail, and no body.

There is little or no merit in talkativeness,—no more than there is due to a cataract of falling water. It is, like it, a natural propensity, and flows on and on, and soon becomes monotonous and unpleasant to the hearer, who takes care to keep out of the reach of its spray, at least.

Great talkers are like many modern banks; they issue ten times the amount of their capital.—*Salem Observer.*

MECHANICS.—If there is any situation truly enviable, it is that of an industrious mechanic, who by his own unaided exertions has established a respectable place in society; who commencing in poverty, by his skill and perseverance overcomes every obstacle, vanquishes every prejudice, and builds up for himself a reputation whose value is enhanced to others. And let it be remembered that this situation is attainable by all who have health and practical knowledge of their business; industry and virtuous ambition are seldom exerted in vain.

BE CAREFUL WHAT YOU SAY TO PRINTERS.—Not long since, a *promising* citizen, on familiar terms with the printer, on opening his morning paper, read, to his utter astonishment, his own name in the following connexion:

"Died at his residence in this town yesterday, Mr —— ——, aged —, a *promising* citizen much lamented."

Not being fully convinced of the truth of the statement, with all speed he repaired to the office to ascertain the author of the *deadly* libel. "What! you here!" says Typo; "Did you not say that if you *lived*, you would fulfil your promise last night? You must be in error, sir—if you are a man of your word, you *must have died*—go home, sir, for decency's sake, go home and be buried."

The man was reminded of his remissness, and we never heard that he ever after forgot his promise to the printer. He was better pleased with the joke when he learnt that his death was only inserted in the copy which was sent him.

Try to obtain an equanimity of temper which nothing can ruffle. Be always calm and cool, the same in adversity as in prosperity, never elated, never depressed.

FRUIT TREES,
ORNAMENTAL TREES, PLANTS, &c.

NURSERY of WILLIAM KENRICK, in NEWTON, MASS. 5½ *miles from Boston by the Western Avenue, and ½ a mile from the Worcester Rail Road.*

The FRUIT TREES include the finest kinds of New Flemish Pears,—also, Apples, Cherries, Peaches, Plums, Nectarines, Apricots, Almonds, Quinces, Grape Vines, Currants, Raspberries, Gooseberries, and Mulberries, including the Chinese Mulberry, or MORUS MULTICAULIS, Strawberries, Figs, &c.—selections from the best varieties known. The Ornamental Trees and Plants alone, comprise one thousand varieties, the most beautiful known; these include Horse Chesnuts, Weeping Willows, Catalpas, Mountain Ash, Ailanthus or Tree of Heaven, Scotch Larch, Silver Firs, Venetian Sumach, Altheas, Snowballs, Lilacs, Honeysuckles, &c.—Superb China and Hardy Roses, Herbaceous Flowering Plants, Pæonics, and splendid Double Dahlias.

Address to WM. KENRICK, Newton, Mass. Trees and Plants, when ordered, are selected and labelled with due precaution and care, and securely packed and duly forwarded from Boston by land or sea. Transportation to Boston gratis.

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10,000 *Peach Trees.*—Gentlemen who may be desirous of forming extensive orchards of the Peach tree in the vicinity of our rail roads, for the supply of the Boston market, are now offered a capital collection.

NANKIN & CANTON STRAW CARPETING.

ELIAB STONE BREWER, No. 414 Washington street, has constantly on hand a large assortment of Straw Carpeting, of various qualities and widths, among which are—

2500 yards superfine Nankin, 6-4
2000 do. do. do. 5-4
3500 do. Canton do. 6-4
4500 do. do. do. 5-4

1 case German Table Mats, a new and superfine article. April 1.

TO LET,

ON a lease of five or more years, as may be agreed upon, a Farm, containing one hundred acres of Land, suitable for a Dairy, with dwelling house, barn, and all other buildings requisite, a good orchard, and well watered. The situation is two miles from the city of New Haven, in the Parish of Hampden. For further particulars address (post paid) to No. 265, box post office, New Haven. Feb. 25.

TO LET,

A Farm of about 100 or more acres of Land, situated one mile from the city of New Haven—very desirable as a Dairy, a great part being pasture, and produces good hay. There is a cottage, and every requisite building, all newly erected, and may be had for such term of years as may be agreed upon, at a moderate rent. Address No. 265, Post Office, New Haven, (post paid.)

GRAPE VINES.

A few hundred prime Isabella and Catawba Grape Vines for sale by JONATHAN BOYCE, Market Street, Lynn.
march 25. 4t

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